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(54) **Pharmaceutical preparation against viral diseases comprising a liver extract.**

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Description

The present invention is directed to the use of a mammalian liver composition for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of mammals suffering from any non-dermatological viral infection that is not a hepatitis virus infection such as a viral infection caused by a retrovirus by HIV-1 virus, by Epstein-Barr virus or suffering from chronic fatigue syndrome which comprises as active principle a mammalian liver extract, which is heat stable, insoluble in acetone and soluble in water.

Although recent decades have been marked by rapid advances in the treatment of bacterial infections, there have not been comparable advances in the treatment of viral infections. Indeed, today, very few efficacious antiviral agents exist.

Those that are known either suffer from restricted or limited efficacy or are toxic. For instance, amantidine is known to prevent influenza, but must be given prior to infection to be effective. Acyclovir, while often effective in treating herpes virus infections, selects for resistant strains of virus. Also, acyclovir is not effective against many kinds of viruses, including retroviruses and even some herpes viruses, such as cytomegalovirus. Other antiviral agents, such as 3'-azido-3'-deoxythymidine (AZT), are toxic, their activity relying upon a relative, but not absolute, selectivity for viral processes.

Indirectly-acting anti-viral therapies, including interferon and interferon inducers, enhance cellular responsiveness to viral infection, allowing the cells to interfere with the infection process. However, interferon has not fulfilled the promise of early expectations and theory. Interferon inducers are relatively new to the field and their efficacy remains unproven.

Acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) and AIDS-related complex (ARC) are caused by human immuno-deficiency virus (HIV-1), a retrovirus. The HIV-1 virus infects immune, neural and other cells of its host. Eventually most people infected with HIV-1 become abnormally susceptible to a variety of serious opportunistic diseases as a result of the immune deficiency caused by the virus.

The current anti-HIV-1 drugs are either not effective or cause undesirable side effects. These drugs include AZT, 2',3'-dideoxy cytidine (ddCyd), interferon (IFN), mismatched double-stranded RNA (dsRNA) and amphotericin B. In particular, AZT, which has shown some promise in the treatment of AIDS, causes very serious side effects, such as bone marrow suppression, in a high proportion of patients. Also, the beneficial effects of AZT have been reported to abate in 12-18 months, and patients get new infections or develop toxic side effects. Chase, "Doctors and Patients Hope AZT Will Help Stave Off AIDS," Wall Street Journal, April 28, 1988, at 14, col. 1.

An illness referred to as "chronic fatigue syndrome" (CFS) has been associated with an active Epstein-Barr virus infection as evidenced by significantly elevated titers of antibodies to the Epstein-Barr viral capsid antigen or early antigen and a deficiency of late-appearing antibodies in many patients suffering from CFS. However, in some patients, Epstein-Barr virus antibody patterns are not definitively abnormal, and some patients are seronegative. Accordingly, other agents may also be involved in the etiology of CFS. These other possible causes of CFS include cytomegalovirus, other viruses, chemical exposure, defects in the immune system, or severe allergies. Center for Disease Control, Dept. Health and Human Services, Chronic Fatigue Syndrome, March 22, 1988 (hereinafter "Centers for Disease Control").

Patients suffering from CFS are chronically, sometimes severely, fatigued. They also show evidence of neurological and immunological dysfunctions.

To date, there is no known effective treatment for CFS. Centers for Disease Control. Several treatment studies are underway using gamma globulin and acyclovir. However, a study conducted by the National Institutes of Health indicates that acyclovir is no more effective than placebo in treating this illness. Centers for Disease Control.

Mammalian liver extract has been used for the treatment of a wide range of infectious and noninfectious dermatologic conditions, including acne vulgaris, Journal Invest Dermatology, 2:205-218 (1939); first and second degree burns, Mississippi Valley Medical Journal, 76:199 (1954); sunburn, Clinical Medicine, 3:245 (1956); poison ivy dermatitis, Clin. Med., 3:425 (1956) and Herpes zoster, Southern Medical Journal, 50:1524 (1957). The active principle and mechanism have not been described. Although some medical practitioners have used liver extract for the treatment of dermatologic conditions, it is not regarded as an antiviral or immune modulator agent even for skin therapy.

The U.S.-P 4,254,103 discloses a method of extracting a pharmaceutical useful in the treatment of liver cirrhosis and viral hepatitis. This document describes a liver extract which is soluble in acetone. This specifically obtained liver extract is not able for treating of any non-dermatological virus infection that is not a hepatitis virus infection.

Mammalian liver extract has been reported to have bradykinin potentiating activity. Tewksbury et al., Arch. Biochem. Biophys. (U.S.), 112, 453 (1965); Tewksbury, Archives Int'l. de Pharmacodynamie et de

Therapie, 173, 426 (1968); Tewksbury, Dissertation Abstracts International - Part II, Vol. 25/04, p. 2214 (1964). Further, one commercially - available liver extract (sold under the trademark KUTAPRESSIN by Kremers - Urban Co., Milwaukee, Wisconsin) exerts its action, according to product literature, only with respect to tissues that have been injured and when inflammation and edema are present.

Figure 1

illustrates the results of in vitro testing of the ability of a porcine liver extract to reduce the cytolysis of MT - 2 lymphoblastoid cells upon infection with HIV - 1 virus.

Figure 2

illustrates the results of in vitro testing of the ability of AZT, amplitgen, castanospermine and two preparations of porcine liver extract to reduce the cytolysis of MT - 2 lymphoblastoid cells upon infection with HIV - 1 virus.

It has now been discovered that the use of a heat stable, acetone - insoluble, water - soluble mammalian liver extract for the manufacture of a medicament is effective in the treatment of mammals infected with nondermatologic virus. This same mammalian liver extract has also been found to be effective in treating chronic fatigue syndrome (CFS). By "heat stable" is meant that the liver extract does not lose appreciable activity at temperatures at about 100 °C in water over 10 minutes.

The portion of mammalian liver extract that has been discovered to be effective in treating virus infections is the fraction which is heat stable, insoluble in acetone and soluble in water. The liver extract prepared according to the disclosure herein is free from high molecular weight protein, fatty acids, polysaccharides, and vitamins, and specifically is free from vitamin B - 12, a vitamin naturally occurring in liver. This same liver extract has been used heretofore in treating skin conditions.

Preparation of the Liver Extract

The liver extract employed in the present invention is prepared by separating a fraction from mammalian livers, preferably porcine liver. The starting material may be a liver preparation as described in Pharmacopeia of the United States, Vol. 15, p. 379 (which describes a boiled liver extract suitable for parenteral use), in National Formulary, Vol. XII, p. 222 (which describes an aqueous solution of the thermostable fraction of mammalian liver) or in National Formulary, Vol XI, p. 192 - 94 (which describes several thermostable liver preparations). Alternatively, the starting material may be fresh liver, frozen liver or a commercially - available liver preparation.

An acetone - insoluble fraction is separated from the starting material. This may be accomplished by admixing a large excess of acetone with the starting material which results in an acetone - insoluble fraction that is separated from the acetone. The treatment with acetone may be repeated. The acetone - insoluble fraction, after being separated from the acetone, is dissolved in water. Any remaining acetone is removed by, for example, distillation. The material effective in treating viral infections and CFS is contained in the water solution.

Alternatively, and preferably, before the acetone extraction, the starting material is suspended in water and incubated at room temperature. After incubation, the suspension is clarified by filtration, and the solution is passed over a cation exchange resin three times. The resulting resin - treated solution is then concentrated by evaporation, diluted with water, and centrifuged. The acetone - insoluble fraction is then separated from the supernatant by adding a large excess of acetone and further processed as described above.

The acetone - insoluble fraction may be further purified to remove the color pigments by treatment with activated charcoal. For example, the acetone - insoluble fraction may be dissolved in water and contacted with ammonia - activated charcoal.

A pharmaceutically - acceptable preservative usually is added to the water solution. For instance, phenol at from 0.05 to 1 %, preferably 0.5 %, may be added.

The liver extract useful in the present invention may be prepared according to the following examples.

Example I - Preparation of Liver Extract

Liver Fraction I, described in National Formulary XI, page 193, was suspended in water to a concentration of 16 % by weight. Phenol was added to a final concentration of 1 %. The suspension was

mixed and incubated for 7 days at room temperature. It was then clarified by filtration, evaporated to dryness by heating, and diluted to 8 % solids by weight in water.

This aqueous solution was then passed three times through a cation exchange resin (sulfonated polystyrene). The resin-treated solution was clarified by filtration and concentrated to 40 % total solids by weight by evaporation under vacuum at 65 - 70 °C. Cold water (5 - 10 °C) was added (5 volumes of water to 7 volumes of liver solution) with mixing. The resultant solution was then centrifuged and the supernatant collected (Sharples - type centrifuge at 1 liter per minute). Phenol was added to a final concentration 0.5 - 1 %.

This solution was adjusted to pH 6.0 - 7.0, with HCl or NaOH as necessary, clarified by filtration, and heated to 40 °C. Then acetone was added (20 - 30 liters acetone per liter liver solution). The acetone - precipitable material was allowed to settle and most of the acetone was decanted off. The remaining suspension was incubated overnight at room temperature, after which the suspension was diluted to 10 liters with water, and the acetone was removed by distillation. Phenol and water were then added to give a final preparation containing 0.5 % phenol and greater than 25 mg total solids per ml (herein designated "KU 10,000").

KU 10,000 was adjusted to pH 6.0 - 7.0 with HCl or NaOH, as necessary and diluted to 25 mg total solids per ml with water (i.e., 2.5 % by weight solids). The solution was then sterile filtered into suitable vials for use. This final solution is referred to herein as "KU 10,001".

Example II - Preparation of Liver Extract

A suitable liver extract may also be prepared as follows. Starting with a preparation of liver injection crude as described in the Pharmacopeia of the United States, 15th edition, page 379, a large excess of acetone (27 liters of acetone for each liter of liver) was added to precipitate an insoluble fraction. The acetone - insoluble fraction was separated from the acetone, and the foregoing step was repeated on the insoluble fraction. This was done for a total of three times. The insoluble fraction then was collected and dissolved in a minimum amount of water. The acetone was distilled away from the water solution.

Phenol was added to the water solution in an amount of 0.5 % by volume as a preservative. The solution then was stored under refrigerated conditions for at least 30 days, during which time some insoluble materials were formed that were separated and removed by filtration or centrifugation and discarded. The solution was diluted with water so that the final solution contained 25 milligrams of liver extract solids per milliliter of water (i.e., 2.5 % by weight solids). The pH was adjusted to about 7.0 by adding hydrochloric acid or sodium hydroxide when necessary. The KU 10,001 was then introduced by sterile filtration into 20 ml injection vials which were then stoppered.

The Chemical Composition of the Liver Extract

The complete chemical composition of the liver extract useful in the present invention is not yet known. Moreover, the identity of the component, or components, responsible for the effective treatment of viral infections and CFS, is not presently known. It is known, however, that the liver extract KU 10,001 produced in accordance with Example I contains about 33 percent by weight of free amino acids and at least five different polypeptides.

A list of the free amino acids, and the amounts present, in KU 10,001 is set forth below in Table 1.

TABLE 1

Free Amino Acids Present In Liver Extract	
Amino Acid	μg/ml
Tryptophan	30.3
Lysine	91.0
Histidine	13.8
Aspartic acid	69.3
Threonine	240
Serine	158
Asparagine	92.5
Glutamic acid	347
Proline	597
Glycine	133
Alanine	1283
Valine	931
Methionine	383
Isoleucine	945
Leucine	1979
Tyrosine	243
Phenylalanine	521
	8057

In addition to the free amino acids, KU 10,001 contains at least five polypeptides, one of which has been identified as physiologically active. The separation of this physiologically - active polypeptide is set forth in Example III.

Example III - Physically Active Polypeptide Separation

Starting with a preparation of liver crude as described in Pharmacopeia of the United States, 15th Ed., p. 379, a large excess of acetone was added to precipitate an insoluble fraction which was collected and dissolved in a minimum of water.

Ten ml of this solution was decolorized with 3.0 g of ammonia-activated charcoal. The clear solution was passed through a 90 x 3.5 cm column packed with a polyacrylamide preparation as described by Hjerten and Mosbach, Analytical Biochemistry, 3, 109-118 (1962) and Hjerten, Archives of Biochemistry and Biophysics, Suppl. 1, 147-151 (1962), suitable for use as a molecular sieve that excludes (does not retard) molecules with a molecular weight greater than 20,000. The column was eluted with ammonia. Ten ml fractions were collected, lyophilized, and dry weights determined.

Three peaks were obtained, hereinafter called A, B and C, and the fractions under each peak were combined and lyophilized. When tested for potentiation of bradykinin action on isolated guinea pig ileum, the center peak (B) had most of the bradykinin - potentiating activity.

The combined fractions of peak B were dissolved in water and further purified by ion exchange chromatography on columns of diethylaminoethyl cellulose. Ten mg of the partially purified product was applied to 35 x 0.9 cm columns packed with diethylaminoethyl cellulose (0.9 milli-equiv. capacity). The column was eluted using a gradient that increased the pH in a linear manner from pH 7 to 9. Then sodium chloride was added to increase the sodium chloride concentration in a linear manner to 1 molar sodium chloride. Three peaks (B-1, B-2, B-3) were isolated as the pH was increased from 7 to 9. A fourth peak (B-4) was eluted with the salt gradient at pH 10. Fractions under each peak were collected, lyophilized, and tested for bradykinin-enhancing activity on isolated guinea pig ileum strips. The material in the third peak (B-3) was found to possess high bradykinin - potentiating activity, as demonstrated by the enhancement of bradykinin-induced contractions of guinea pig ileum strips. Also the A_{280} of the material under peak B-3 indicated that it was a polypeptide.

Physical and Chemical Tests on Physiologically Active Polypeptide

Molecular Size

5 An estimate of the molecular size of the bradykinin-potentiating fraction B-3 was obtained from its behavior in molecular-sieve chromatography experiments. The active material was not retarded on a polyacrylamide preparation (see Hjerten and Mosbach supra, and Hjerten, supra) that excludes, and therefore does not retard, those molecules with a molecular weight above 1,600, suggesting that the molecular weight was greater than 1,600. The active material was retarded on a polyacrylamide preparation
10 (see Hjerten and Mosbach, supra, and Hjerten, supra) that excludes molecules with a molecular weight greater than 4,000, suggesting the molecular weight was less than 4,000. Thus, the results from molecular sieve experiments indicate the molecular weight is less than about 4,000.

Thus, the physiologically-active polypeptide may be characterized by its physical and chemical properties. The active polypeptide is insoluble in acetone, and soluble in water. It has a molecular weight as
15 determined by molecular sieve chromatography experiments to be less than about 4,000.

Administration of Liver Extract

The acetone-insoluble liver extract useful in the present invention preferably is administered by
20 injection, for example, intramuscular injection. However, other forms of administration are contemplated.

The liver extract may be employed in the form of pharmaceutically-acceptable salts of the components, such as the alkali metal salts. The pharmaceutically-acceptable amides, lower alkyl esters, protected derivatives, other derivatives and analogues of the components of the liver extract are also contemplated.

25 Although, as indicated, the liver extract may be used as a water solution, it may also be utilized in association with other pharmaceutical carriers, for example, in saline solution. In any case, since the liver extract is preferably administered by injection, it is contemplated that the extract will be contained in a water base carrier. A preferred product is a water solution containing about 2.5 % by weight of liver extract solids.

30 Dosages may vary depending upon the condition of the patient. Generally, however, it has been found that the administration of 2 ml of KU 10,001 prepared as described in Example I intramuscularly every other day will produce beneficial results in as little as about 2 weeks.

Test Results

35 Example IV - In Vitro Test

KU 10,001 prepared according to Example I was tested using the microtiter infection assay system described in Journal of Clinical Microbiology, p. 231-235, Feb. 1968. Briefly, 100 microliters of KU 10,001
40 in growth medium (RPMI 1640 containing 16 % fetal calf serum and 50 µg gentamicin per ml) at various concentrations were added to the wells of a microtiter plate. MT-2 cells in 100 microliters of growth medium were added to give 3-4 x 10⁴ cells per well. The plates were incubated for 4 hours at 36°C in 5 % CO₂ in air and 100 % humidity. Then 50 microliters of HIV-1 virus containing 5-25 x 10⁴ infectious particles were added to each well. The plates were incubated 3 - 5 days at 36°C in 5 % CO₂ in air and
45 100 % humidity. The MT-2 lymphoblastoid cell line is a human T-cell lymphotropic virus I-transformed T4⁺ T-lymphoblastoid cell line.

To assess culture viability and efficacy of treatment, 100 microliters of each test culture were the transferred to poly-L-lysine-coated wells in a new microtiter plate, and 100 microliters of 0.014 % Finter neutral red in growth medium was added to each well. The plates were incubated for 1 hour at 36°C, at
50 which time the medium was removed, and the adhered cells were washed twice with 150 microliters of phosphate buffered saline. The dye was extracted from the adhered cells by adding 100 microliters of acidified alcohol (50 % ethanol in 1 % acetic acid), and the absorbance of the extracted dye solution at 540 nm was measured.

The results of this assay are shown in Figure 1 which shows that KU 10,001 produced up to 42 % cell
55 protection from the cytotoxic effects of HIV-1 on the fourth day after HIV-1 was added to cultures of MT-2. This is a significant anti-HIV effect of the KU 10,001 liver extract and is comparable to that produced by other anti-HIV drugs such as AZT, ddCyd, rIFN-alpha, rIFN-beta, dsRNA, and amphotericin B.

Example V - In Vitro Test

Preliminary results indicated that the phenol at the concentrations present in the in vitro testing of KU 10,001 described in Example IV exhibited cytotoxic effects on the MT-2 cells and that the phenol had no significant antiviral activity. To assess whether this cytotoxic activity was obscuring the antiviral activity of KU 10,001, the following materials were prepared and tested in the microtiter infection assay described in the Example IV:

1. KU 10,001 (prepared as described in Example I).
2. KU 10,004-2 which was prepared by diluting KU 10,004-1 1:3 with water. KU 10,004-1 was prepared by extracting KU 10,000 twice with equal volumes of ethyl ether to remove the phenol. The final aqueous phase is KU 10,004-1 which has a concentration of 80 mg solids/ml solution. Thus, KU 10,004-2 has a concentration of 26.7 mg solids per ml.
3. KU 10,006 which was prepared by precipitating KU 10,000 with 3.8 volumes of acetone to remove the phenol, recovering and drying the precipitate, and dissolving the precipitate in water at 55 mg solids/ml solution.

The results of the microtiter assay are shown in Table 2.

TABLE 2

Dilution	% Cell Survival		
	KU 10,001	KU 10,004 - 2	KU 10,006
1:40	14.0	55.6	48.7
1:80	32.7	73.8	82.0
1:160	30.6	77.4	105.7
1:320	14.2	30.1	111.8
1:640	0.3	7.4	100.8
1:1280	- 7.6	1.6	87.1
1:2560	- 12.4	- 2.0	27.2
1:5120	- 10.7	0.2	0.0

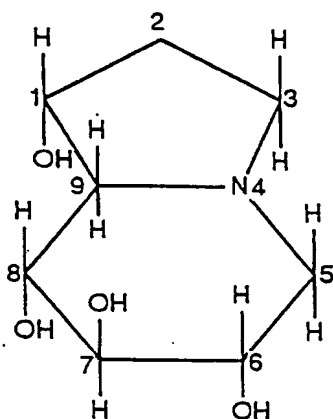
These results show that removal of the phenol substantially improved the ability of the MT-2 in vitro assay to detect the antiviral activity of liver extract.

Example VI - In Vitro Test

A comparison was made of the activity of KU 10,004-1, KU 10,004-2, AZT, amplitgen and castanospermine in the microtiter infection assay described in Example IV.

Amplitgen ((rl_n)Xr(C₁₂,U)_n) is a mispaired doublestranded RNA that triggers the induction of human interferon and has anti-HIV-1 activity. Montefiori and Mitchell, Proc. Nat'l Acad. Sci. U.S.A., 84(9), 2985-89 (May 1987).

Castanospermine has the following formula:



Castanospermine

It is extracted from the seeds of a leguminous tree, *Castanospermum australe*. Castanospermine also has anti-HIV-1 activity.

The various materials listed above were serially diluted and tested in the microtiter infection assay described in Example IV. The starting (undiluted) solution of each material had the following concentration:

Material	Concentration of Starting Solution (μg/ml)
AZT	0.668
Ampligen	200
Castanospermine	118
KU 10,004-1	3825
KU 10,004-2	1275

The results of the assay of these materials in the microtiter infection assay are shown in Figure 2. As is apparent from Figure 2, KU 10,004-1 and KU 10,004-2 gave significant cell protection activity comparable to that of AZT and ampligen and better cell protection than castanospermine.

Example VII - In Vivo Test

A group of 131 patients suffering from CFS were treated with KU 10,001 prepared as described in Example I. The patients used in the study were diagnosed as having CFS because they satisfied the criteria described in *Ann. Int. Medicine*, 108:387 (1988).

Before beginning the treatment, numerous laboratory tests were performed including a test for IgG antibodies to Epstein-Barr virus early antigen (EA). The presence of antibodies to EA indicates the presence of an active Epstein-Barr infection. The number of patients in the study group testing positive (i.e., had a titer of 1:80 or greater) for antibodies to EA are shown in Table 3.

The patients were injected intramuscularly with 2 ml of KU 10,001 every other day. The total number of injections given to each patient varied.

The patients were asked to rate their improvement as either: 1) no improvement; 2) slight improvement; 3) moderate improvement; 4) notable improvement; or 5) marked improvement. The results of these ratings are given in Table 3. Table 3 also gives the average total number of injections given to each group of patients.

TABLE 3

Rating	Number of Patients	Number of Patients Positive For EA	Average Total Number of Injections
No improvement	8	6	11.0
Slight improvement	11	8	10.9
Moderate improvement	19	17	19.8
Notable improvement	39	21	18.1
Marked improvement	54	36	16.5

As shown in Table 3, treatment of patients diagnosed as having CFS with KU 10,001 resulted in at least a slight improvement in the condition of 94 % of the patients. A very substantial number of patients (71 %) showed notable or marked improvement.

The above disclosure sets forth what the inventors believe is a unique and hitherto unknown composition for treating mammals, including humans, infected with virus or suffering from CFS by using a liver extract. The action of the liver extract may be the result of direct virucidal or virustatic activity or may be the result of modulation of the immune response.

At this time it is not known what component, or components, in the liver extract is, or are, responsible for its activity. It is possible the results may be caused by a combination of components.

The KU 10,001 liver extract of Example I has a long history demonstrating lack of toxicity, and a long clinical experience in treating dermatologic conditions. These constitute a distinct advantage over other anti-virus drugs, many of which suffer from very serious toxicity.

Although the invention has been described primarily in connection with special and preferred embodiments, it will be understood that it is capable of modification without departing from the scope of the invention. The following claims are intended to cover all variations, uses, or adaptations of the invention.

Claims

1. The use of a mammalian liver composition for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment of mammals suffering from any non-dermatological viral infection other than a hepatitis virus infection such as infection caused by a retrovirus, by HIV-1 virus, by Epstein-Barr virus or suffering from chronic fatigue syndrome comprising as active principle a mammalian liver extract, which is heat stable, insoluble in acetone and soluble in water.
2. The use according to claim 1 characterized in that the liver extract is a porcine liver extract.
3. The use according to claim 1 or 2 characterized in that the liver extract is contained in a pharmaceutically-acceptable carrier at a concentration of 2,5 % by weight solids.
4. The use according to any one of claims 1 to 3, characterized in that the liver extract is contained in water.
5. The use according to any one of claims 1 to 4, characterized in that the liver extract comprises up to 2 % of phenol as stabilizing agent.

Patentansprüche

1. Verwendung einer Säugetierleberzusammensetzung zur Herstellung eines Medikamentes zur Behandlung von Säugern, die an irgendeiner nichtdermatologischen viralen Infektion leiden, die keine Hepatitisvirusinfektion ist wie eine von einem Retrovirus, einem HIV-1 Virus oder einem Epstein-Barr Virus hervorgerufene Infektion oder die an einem chronischen Erschöpfungssyndrom leiden, diese Zusammensetzung als Wirkprinzip einen hitzestabilen, in Aceton unlöslichen und in Wasser löslichen Säugetierleberextrakt enthält.
2. Verwendung nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß der Leberextrakt ein Schweineleberextrakt ist.

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3. Verwendung nach Ansprüchen 1 oder 2, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß der Leberextrakt in einem pharmazeutisch geeigneten Träger in einer Konzentration von 2,5 Gew.-% Trockensubstanz enthalten ist.
- 5 4. Verwendung nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 3, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß der Leberextrakt in Wasser enthalten ist.
5. Verwendung nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 4, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß der Leberextrakt bis zu 2 % Phenol als Stabilisator enthält.

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Revendications

1. Utilisation d'une composition de foie de mammifère pour la fabrication d'un médicament pour le traitement des mammifères souffrant d'une infection virale non dermatologique, autre qu'une infection par le virus de l'hépatite, telle qu'une infection causée par un rétrovirus, par le virus HIV-1, par le virus d'Epstein-Barr ou souffrant du syndrome de fatigue chronique, ladite composition comprenant comme principe actif un extrait de foie de mammifère qui est stable à la chaleur, insoluble dans l'acétone et soluble dans l'eau.
- 15 2. Utilisation selon la revendication 1, caractérisée en ce que l'extrait de foie est un extrait de foie de porc.
- 20 3. Utilisation selon la revendication 1 ou 2, caractérisée en ce que l'extrait de foie est contenu dans un support pharmaceutiquement acceptable, à une concentration de 2,5 % en poids de substance solide.
- 25 4. Utilisation selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 3, caractérisée en ce que l'extrait de foie est contenu dans l'eau.
- 30 5. Utilisation selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 4, caractérisée en ce que l'extrait de foie contient au maximum 2 % de phénol comme agent stabilisant.

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Figure 1

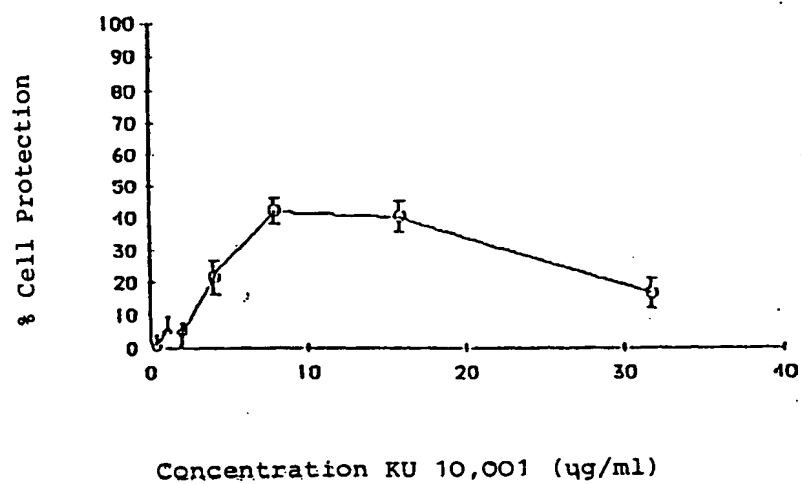
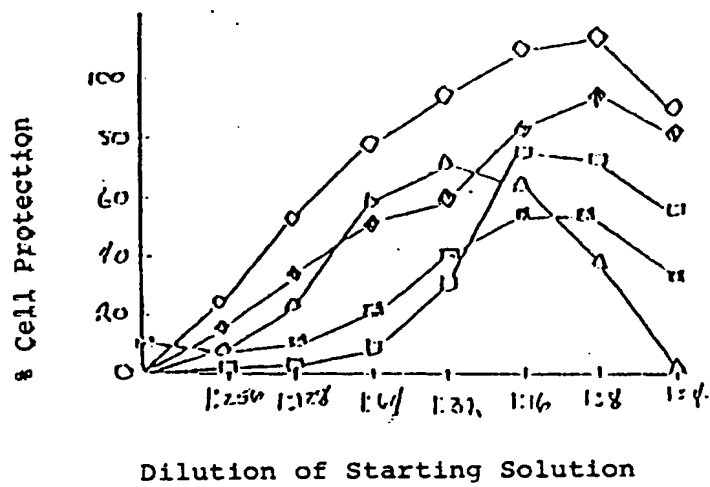


Figure 2



- ◇ = AZT
- ⊙ = Ampligen
- = KU 10,004-2
- ▣ = Castanospermine
- △ = KU 10,004-1

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